Business Matices.

COBB'S NEW STORY .- We understand that Coast is about writing a new local energy in which he integer to Dissente the san effects of living above one's means, and a new the necessity of economy, husbanding our resurres, and above all wrening a bands me and durable hat such a Har, for instance,

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Are now opening a large lot of No. 6 Maines Laxe, N Y., From Lendon and Fath, just received by scamers City of Balci-more, Vanderbilt and Africa, which they offer To the Thank at Very Low Prices.

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With BALL'S PATENT FOWDER-PROOF LOCKS, afford the great
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FOR ASTRMA. BROXCHITIS. COUGHS. CAOUP, INFLAMMATION OF LUNGS. WHOOF-ING COUGH, AND SCAR-LET FRVER.

Apply Otave Tan to the Throat or Chest, rubbing it well in, and also give from two to ten drops of Otve Tar on sugar. In severa cases too Otive Tar may be given every hour until relief is obtained. For Inhaling the older Olive Tar, and further directions for its use, and for a large number of estimonias of the highest class ever given to may popula Remedy, see the book which accompanies each bottle.

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Per Burns, Scauds and Chilatains, apply Oitee Tat, pair will instantly cease.

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Beautifying, Cleaning, Carune,
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The modersigned, at the same time, request the public to be contions about the places where they get the Champagne Duc he Montebello, as it is known that some counterfeiters have already been fined and imprisoned for counterfeiting the wine.—New-York, Dec. 4, 1858.

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the doctor's valuable assurances that he will very

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soon be well. Last year, Mr. Cobb was a good

a people's industry may be animated and their

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Do not forget, in election matters, that GAYET-TV'S MEDICATED PAPER FOR THE WATER CLOSET OF SEND prevents Piles, and lax ne cavity for everybody—the healthy, the sick and the clearly, 1,000 sheets #15.50 sheets 10 cours Depot No. 41 Annet, and for sale by all respectable Druggists

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CASTRELL's establishment. No his Broadway? He makes tiptop articles and sells them very cheep. He stock envision
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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1858.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What-ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications. Business letters for THE TRIBUSE Office should in all cases be addressed to Horace Greetev & Co.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNZ of this week must be handed in To-Day. Price \$1 s line.

The mails for Europe, by the Cunard steamship Africa, will close this morning at 83 o'clock.

In the SENATE, yesterday, Mr. Wilson gave notice of a bill appropriating a million acres of the public lands to schools in the District of Columbia, and Mr. Gwin tried to bring up the Pacific Railread bill.

In the House, Mr. Ritchie moved to lay the resolution looking to the abrogation of the Cuyton-Bulwer Treaty upon the table, which was refused. The resolution was referred to the Committee of the Whole. An ineffectual effort was made to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Curtis's bill for a Central Pacific Railroad was referred to the Select Committee on the subject. A bill granting lands for railroads in New-Mexico, Kansas and Missouri, was introduced. Resolutions instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of constructing certain wagon-roads, were offered. The House adjourned till Thursday, to give the Speaker time to arrange the Standing Committees.

The result of yesterday's election proves anew that the electors of New-York are not indifferent to their own interests-not wholly given over to political and pecuniary corruption. Once more Tammsny Hall is overwhelmingly defeated. ROBERT T. HAWS is chosen Controller, having received 32,000 votes, to 11,500 for Russell, and 18,000 for Purser. Of the 9 Aldermen now elected 5 are Republicans, to 4 Tammany men. Charles Brüninghausen and Isaac Townsend are chosen Governors of the Alms-House. Of the School Officers a majority are Republicans.

This is a great and cheering triumph of that popular moral sense in whose existance the managers of Tammany Hall no longer seem to have any behef. It has, however, now proved its vitality, and shown that no party can safely nominate bad men exclusively to office. There is little reason to doubt that if, instead of putting up contractors and lobby agents, the Democratic party had selected as its candidates men of unblemished character and indisputable capacity, they would have been elected. The Republicans are now successful because they had committed their cause to worthy representatives. Their victory is not so much the victory of a party as of public virtue and public decency. It is this which gives it value far beyond that of any mere party advantage. Let us hope that its lessons

will not soon pass out of mind. How far the new men now introduced into the Common Council and other branches of the City Government may be able radically to change its character, yet remains to be seen. We shall be bitterly disappointed, however, if the venality which has of late years prevailed in the Common Council is not suppressed and banished by them. They are at least strong enough to expose, if not to prevent the corrept influences which have become so strong in that body. Their duty is a grace one, and if it is not done, the parties responsible for the failure need not hope to be either forgiven or forgotten.

Mr. Howell Cobb's Treasury Report is not exhilarating. We cannot const entiously commend its perusal to persons laboring under an excess of melancholy. In fact, Mr. Cobb himself seems fully aware of its lugubrious character, and to suffer in sympathy therewith. The gist of the matter lies here: We once had a Tariff which, though stigmatized as "the Black Tariff," as hostile to Commerce and calculated to dry up our main sources of Revenue, did nevertheless secure us an abundant and increasing Income, a prosperous and expanding Commerce, and a very general thrift, activity and contentment. Our American Product of Iron. Coal, &c., doubled under that Tariff wi hin five years, while new Mills, Furnaces, Water-Works, Steam-Engines, &c., gave ready and remunerative employment to Capital and Labor, especially to Mechanics and Artisans. This Tariff was broken down in 1846 by Mr. Cobb and his compatriots, under assurances that lower and more uniform rates of ad volorem duties would give us a vastly expanded Commerce, a better rewarded Agriculture, an ampler Revenue, a far more rapid Growth, and a more emphatic and palpable Prosperity. We forget whether we were to be exporting Nine Hundred Millions' worth of Products per annum by this year or not; but it was about this time that such golden consummation was to send us upon a sea of glory. Those blissful anticipations have not been realized. The medicine has been duly swallowed, in two heavy doses, and the patient, who was well when

Then he objected to any change in the Tariff, because "the Panie" would soon be over, and then we should import enormously to make up for the temperary paralysis of trade. So a good-natured Congress allowed bim to usen Twenty Millions of Treasury Notes, and then gave him liberty to borrew Twenty Mulions more in a regular way-and he has borrowed Thirty of the Forty Millions, and admits that he shall need the other Ten to carry him through to July next; and that he cannot, under the present Revenue Tariff, pay his current expenses through the year of reaction and prosperity that is to follow, by some Eleven Millions. In short, the Revenue Tariff is a failure, and even Mr. Cobb admits that it will have to be changed, though the admission is wrenched from him like an aching tooth.

In these circumstances, Mr. Buchanan cuts adrift from the sinking wreck. He takes ground equarely for higher Duties, and for Specific Daties at that. He actually seems to remember that there is a State named Pennsylvania, and that she has given distinct notice that her patience is exhausted. But Mr. Cobb still holds out, at least nominally, and devotes a good part of his Report to an attempt at refuting the positions of his chief's Message. We leave the two to settle their own differences, merely remarking that we think the President entirely right in the premises and his Secretary as wrong as wrong can be.

-Mr. Cobb mystifies his accounts needlessly-we think designedly-by jumbling receipts from Loans and Treasury Notes with actual income. Let us try to clear them up:

Running behind in one year \$21,627,35 And we believe the interest accrning on the Public Debt during the fiscal year is to be added to this formidable aggregate, though Mr. Cobb states his accounts so blindly that we cannot be sure of this.

During the first quarter of the present year, he has borrowed \$10,000,000, and paid off a little over \$1,000,000, (though we believe this is mainly interest on outstanding debt.) and has paid out (apart from all complications of borrowing and paying off debt) over Twenty Millions and a Half. while his Receipts have fallen considerably short of Fifteen Millions. In other words, he is still drifting to leeward at the rate of more than Twenty Millions per annum. And yet by estimating that the receipts from Public Lands will for the next fiscal year be Five Millions, which is equal to the receipts of the two preceding years, he contrive to figure out a deficit of only Four Millions, or, including that of the Post-Office, about Eight Millions, at the close of the fiscal year 1859-60, for which Congress must provide at the present session. In other words, the most desperate financiering and estimating will not suffice, and the

Tariff must be increased. Mr. Cobb, unlike the President, proposes to discriminate against the American producer of Metals, Wares and Fabrics-to levy duties on his raw materials instead of the competing products of his European rivals, arguing that thus only will our consumers escape double and treble taxation. If Ten Millions be raised by duties on Tea and Coffee, for instance, our consumers pay but the Ten Miltions; but if a like amount be raised by duties on Iron, Woolens, and Hardware, they pay not only this Ten Millions, but double or treble the amount to American producers of articles which rival those imported. If this doctrine be sound, every Congress that has touched the Tariff-Democratic as well as Whig, Free Trade as well as Protectivehas been conspiring to rob our consumers for the benefit of our manufacturers, and richly deserves indictment. Mr. Cobb, bimself, who has voted as a Member for the two more recent tariffs. is exposed to self-condemnation; and Mr. Calhoun's Free Trade propositions in his down-hill of life are as culpable as his Protective efforts thirty years carlier.

Time and again have we challenged the Free Traders to the ordeal of facts: You say, Sirs! that be cause the duty on Pins, Screws, Hardware, Cotton and Woolen Fabrics, &c., &c., have been raised from twenty to forty per cent., that of course they now cost our consumers twenty per cent. more than they recently did: we appeal from your assumption to the prices current. You assert what the effect of this enhancement of duty should be necording to your theory; we point you to what it is in absolute reality. We printed Trade Circulars sent out from the Hardware exporters of England after the passage of our Protective Tariff of 1842, reducing their prices to their customers in this country to offset the increased duty, and reducing them only on those articles on which the duty had been essentially increased. Time and again have we published the comparative prices of various articles while they were almost or quite wholly imported under Free Trade, contrasted with the lower prices at which at least as good qualities were sold here after their American manufacture had been established by Protection. We might repeat such statistics by the hour-but to what No man will fully credit the end ? facts who does not comprehend the law which governs them. That law is as follows: The searce producer and consumer can be brought to each other without increasing the quantum of labor required to produce the article in question, the cheaper that article will be to the consumer, while the greater will be the reward for his labor realized by the producer. In other words: If Coffee could be grown in New-Jersey as easily-that is, with as little labor to the pourd or tun-as in Brazil or Japan, while whatever we give in exchange for Coffee could be produced in the coffee-growing countries with as little labor as here, then it would be the true interest, not specially of this or of that country, but of both, of all, that we should grow our own Coffee and that they should produce what they now take from us in exchange for it. Show us that Nature has opposed a barrier to the growth or production of any article-as, for instance, pineapples in Green'and or ice in Ceylon-and we will agree not only that to protect its production there would be absurd and mischievous, but that the imposition on it there of a Revenue duty is of very questionable policy; but wherever Nature has interposed no such obstacle, it is all men's interest that producer and consumer should be drawn toward each other. thus reducing the number of costly and unproductive intermediates and enlarging that of producers, to the enhancement of the rewards of labor and the general good of mankind. Failing to

deal surer of an early recovery than he now is. | prosperity increased by increasing their taxes (we put the case in his own shape) - how firsheral and mercantile distress may be vanquished by imposing new fetters on trade-bow our Iron industry has been paralyzed by Tariff reductions, which have set done no good to the Iron industry of our European rivals-and how a revalsion, primarily caused by our baying more of Europe than we could well pay for, should react upon our creditors, prostrating them by the recoil of our bankruptey here-sli these, and many like circumstances, which twist Mr. Cobb's braigs into hard knots, become clear as sunlight when you once compre bend the essential Harmony of Interests, and the advantage derived by every community from baving as many effective producers and as few mere exchangers as possible. We believe it to be clear that the true interest of Great Britain, as well as that of this country, requires the maintenance of a Protective Tariff on our side, and that we should buy more of Europe, and pay her better, in the course of the next twenty years, under such a Tariff, than under the present. It is wealth that buys of other nations-not poverty; activity and thrift-not indelence and bankruptcy; as Lowell consumes more of the products of Europe than Santa Fé. But we need not now pursue this dis-

Between the principles laid down in the President's Message as the basis of our future relations with Central America, and especially with Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and the pretensions as to this matter set up by Mr. Cass, in his dispatch of July 25 to Mr. Lamar, there is a total and irreconcilabe contradiction. The President, after speaking of the transit across the Isthmus as destined to become the thoroughfare "of a large proportion of the trade and travel between the European and "Asiatic continents," utterly disclaims any exclusive pretensions to the control or enjoyment of this thoroughfare. "All commercial nations," he asserts, " have deep and direct interest that these " communications should be rendered secure from "interruption," and he emphatically affirms of this route, "that its neutrality and protection for the " common use of all nations is the only object" of

the United States. Mr. Cass, on the other hand, in bis letter to Mr. Lamar, published at length in vesterday's TRIBUNE. works himself into a great rage because Nicaragua and Costa Rica have had the impudence, after their late experience of the total inability or unwillingness of our Government to protect them from invavasion by American allibusters, to appeal to the Governments of France, England and Sardinia to assume the protection of the neutrality and safety of the Isthmus, and to that end, of the independence of the territories through which the route passes. Mr. Buchanan says that the United States want nothing more than the protection of the neutrality of the Isthmus route for the common benefit of all commercial nations. Mr. Cass, on the other hand, claims for the United States the exclusive privilege of protecting that route, and treats this project of assigning its protection to anybody else

as a most grievous insult and intolerable wrong. No doubt it would be best to put the neutrality of the Isthmus route under the common guarant; of all the nations interested in its use; but if this method be not followed, if some special guardian of the route and of the countries through which it passes is to be chosen, why are not France, England and Sardinia united just as well entitled to that office as the United It the necessities of the case require that Costa Rica and Nicaragua should be put under guardianship, why not, at least, concede to them the privilege enjoyed by all minors over fourteen years of age-of choosing their own guardians! Indeed, if Costa Rica and Nicaragua are to have a particular guardian, there are special reasons why that office should not be assigned to the United States. It was a wise provision of the feudal law that the wardship of an infant should not be assigned to any person who had a lall the moralists, all the philanthropists, all the direct interest in putting him out of the way, in the expectation of succeeding to the inheritance. that man has no property in his own strength, and That is precisely the position which the United | that woman has no property in her own offspring But the doctrine is false-the theory unsound. | States occupy in relation to Costa Rica and Nies- |-it is to show that the instincts of the human destiny-of which Mr. Cass is so zealous a disci- called good is bad-that all we have called honest ple-whenever the existing Spanish - American is a fraud-that we must revise our moral judg-Governments shall pass away-and they are all more or less rickety-the United States are to fall heir to the whole American continent. Mr. Cass attempting to meet this importunate demand, John ought not to expose himself to the temptation of playing the part of the wicked Richard, and, under

pretense of making his wards comfortable, smothring them to death. It is true that Mr. Cass attempts to draw a distinct on between the European Protectorate asked for by Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and the Protectorate which he himself insists upon exercising, as though the one were a general political Protectorate, and the other a mere protection of the Isthmus route. But, begging Mr. Cass's pardon, this is a distinction without a difference, as, we take it, he sees quite as well as we do. The privilege of maintaining an armed force in a country, to whatever purpose the use of that force may be nominally limited, is a political Protectorate to all intents and purposes, or may at any moment become so; and it is on this identical ground that the ratification of the Cass-Yrissarri treaty has been refused. As to the principle of non-entanglement in European affairs, upon which Mr. Cass objects to the European Protectorate asked for by Costa Rica and Nicaragua, it may be all very well and very wise for the United States to adopt that princip'e as the rule of their own policy; but we would be greatly obliged to Mr. Cass if he would condescend to inform us where and when the United States got the right to impose this rule of policy upon all the other American nations.

Mr. Cass must surely have forgotten all about the Cass-Yrissarri Treaty and the provisions therein anthorizing the United States, at their own pleasure and judgment, to occupy the entire course of the transit route with an armed force, when he wrote so indignantly to Mr. Lamar about the provision in the Belly contract, allowing the French Government to maintain for a limited period two ships-of-war on the waters of Lake Nicaragua, Here seems to be another distinction without a difference. If troops, why not ships ! If the presence of two French ships-of-war on the internal waters of Nicaragua is such a stumbling-block of offense to Mr. Cass, he might learn to regard with a little more leniency the objections of the Nicareguans themselves to the introduction of foreign troops into their country at the will and pleasure of the United States.

There seems to be a great hurry on the part of certain Members of Congress to recognize and provide for the Amistad claim. The President informs to in his Message that there have been outstanding against the Cuban Government, ever

erigin to the Amistad affair, will it not be well to let that matter rest till Spain first does us justice?

There is also another little consideration up relation to this Amistad affair which would seem to deserve attention. The President's Message violently denounces Spain as the only spot in " the civilized world where the African slave-trade is telerated," and bitterly complains that we, in conequetce, are obuged by our treaty stipulations with Great Britain " to maintain a naval force on the coast of Africa at much expense both of life and treasure, solely for the purpose of arcesting slavers bound to that island. Would it not look a little odd, after this Presidential denunciation, to proceed to play into the hands of these same slave-traders, by recognizing the claim which Spain sets up on their behalf, in defiance of ite own aws and treaty obligations?

Mr. John Mitchel, professionally an Irish pat-

triot, and an amateur American slave driver-as yet without an engagement, but very anxious to ecure one-has heretofore printed his paper, called The Citizen, in Knoaville, Tennessee, and will hereafter print it-Providence and pennies favorng-directly under the nose of the President, his Cabinet and the American Congress. In ancoupeing this important transit from Knoxville to Washington, we regret that Mr. John Mitchel did not find time and space to tell us why he has demonstrated the beauty and the blessing of human bondsge in the very center, and surrounded by all possible illustrations of the system in full lucidity. and has demonstrated in vain; or why the owners of men have not in return for such extraordinary services, given him brend and butter and pocketmorey. Having had full swing-having had permission to say all that he had to say, a man of such ability, eloquence, philanthropy, patriotism and philosophy, should have taken the Knoxvillians by storm; and ere this, a Knoxvitle regiment should have been organized. well appointed for that rough-and-tumble fight which must precede the Dissolution of the Union. But there has not been found in Knoxville a single patriot ready to follow the fife and drum of this Sergeant Kite; and he will hereafter whistle and rub-s-dub in Washington. We will do him the justice to say that he makes his national debut with a bold, prolonged and ear-splitting sibilation and a tolerably rousing tambouring. As Southern men are the men who are to pay bim his sixpences, he vigorously addresses himself to them alone. But he bids them beware of the continuance of the cruel cold shoulder. If they fail to come in with their agreeable countenance, and still more agreeable cash by the time indicated-if the Union is not dissolved upon a certain day of the month. comewhere in the sixties-John Mitchel, Irish Patriot, " will decline to urge them further." Mr. John Mitchel, being exceedingly manly, has "no 'idea of making a Cassandra of himself." He is even so bold as to say that " desturbing a sleeping · congregation with dismal vaticiantory shricks is ' not at all to his taste." From this we infer that, notwithstanding his pluckeness, which is of the most stunning order-notwithstanding his fine command of language-notwithstanding his great knack at creating a row and his talent for getting out of it-Mr. John Mitchel is most confoundedty at eca. Perhaps he has not yet learned that Cassandra-cries are just what his Southern friends want-that they expect men to weep without cause, and to blow blatantly, and most blatantly when there is no occasion. The fact seems to be that Mr. John Mitchel

does not know for what he is wanted. It is to howl for the Union with the mouth, and stab at it with the band-it is to quote the Scripture in defense of midele-sge barbarisms-it is to refute political economists of the age-it is to prove heart are hollow and deceptive-that all ments, restudy our Bible, reconstruct our putlesophy, and reëstablish our methods of life. Mirchel has made a dolorous mistake. He should have commenced by saying simply that whatever is is right. He should then have howled "nigger" until arrested by the bronchit's. He should then, with bated breath, have quoted Scripture to the best of his ability. By following this course, he would have saved his wind, or sold it for something, which, however little, would have been more han it was worth. But these Southern gentlemen, who slways walk in a beaten track themselves, expect the convert to follow them, with the pregnant hinges of the knee pretty well crooked. They have not sustained poor John Mitchel's newspaper at Knexville; and they will not, unless he has the hinges well oiled, sustain it in Washington. They want him to rage against THE TRIBUNE, howl for Slavery extension in Kansas prudently, and not imprudently for the revival of the Slave Trade-and damn Boston and the Republican Party. But for his philosophical speculations, his abstract disquisitions, his political abstractions, they do not care one brass farthing. We tell John Mitchel in advance-that he is not the man for Southern money. He does not know the way; he has not sufficiently studied the idiosyncrasics of the slaveholders. They have no use for him. He cannot make a decent living in their service. He threatens awful things if his views are not recognized, admired and acted upon. He says, if his labors in Washington are not appreciated-he will go to Massachusetts and turn Abelitionist. If he does so, he will find a blistering illustration of the old adage about the frying pan and the fire.

The Overland Mail route to California, instead of being established along the 35th parallel of latitude, as the intelligent contractors most warmly recommended, was, by the fiat of the President, carried along the Gils, on the extreme southern frontier. The President's design in selecting this very objectionable route was supposed to be the favoring of a Southern line of railroad to Californis. The President's Message reveals, however, another reason. That document fully confesses some very strong political objections to this Southern route, in addition to the physical ones chirfly urged by the contractors. We quote:

by the contractors. We quote:

"In that remote region, where there are but few white inhabitants, large bands of hostile and predatory Indians roam promisenously over the Mexican States of Chihuahua and Senora and our adjoining the contraction of these States territories. The local governments of these States are perfectly helpiers, and are kept in a state of constant alarm by the Indians. They have not the power, if they possess the wift, even to restrain lawless

since 1844, certain claims, in which more than a hundred of our citizens are directly interested, to the amount of \$128,678 14, of which the Spanish function. The laws are a dest latter, and He and property are wholly invectors. Well founded on professions are now contentioned that the Indian and professions are now contentioned to the Indian and Indian an s andering Mexicans, equally a vices, may break as the important S are and posted communication recent, established between our Atlantic and Pacific posts.

Here are shundance of excellent reasons why the mail route never should have been established along the line of the Gris, and abundant reason. too, for its immediate removal to the every way safer, shorter and more eligible route of the thing. fifth parallel. Instead of recommending that, the President advises Congress to seize upon S nors and Chibushua! Can anybody doubt that the President, when insisting so strenuously against evidence of the strongest character upon the Gils route, had this very piece of plunder in view!

With the falsehood and by poerisy which seem an element of his character, and which characterizes so large a proportion of his Message, the President urges, as an additional reason for this piece of land-piracy, the protection which will thereby be afforded to the peaceable Mexicaa inhabitants of those States against Indian depredations. To judge by what we have accomplished for the people of New-Mexico, this protection will hardly amount to much. New-Mexico suffers even more under our rule from Indian depredations than it did while a part of the Mexican Republic, It appears from the report of the Indian Department that claims to the amount of more than half a million of dellars have been made by the plundered in abitarts of that Territory against the Government that has failed to protect them. What better have the people of Sonora and Chihuanua to ex-

The N. V. Times assails Mr. Buchanan with much warmth, not to say intemperance, of language, for giving a copy of his Message to The Herald in advance of all the other journals of the city. For our part, we are not inclined to speak of the act with any such severity. It is true, it was a nasty trick for the Cuief Magistrate of a great nation to indulge in, and novedy can well think of it without contempt and disgust; but, we must add, that in Mr. Buchanan one is ready to overlook such peccadilloes, in view of the more serious and revolting offenses of waich ble Administration has from the very first been guitty. We would readily forgive him, if he had never done anything worse than bumbug all the other newspapers of New York, with the pretense of fair play in the delivers of his Message, while surreptitiously giving his friend, Mr. Bennett, a copy a day or two in advance; still, we must say that this piece of mean and petty deceit is perfectly consistent with all the rest, and rather crowns the character of the Administration. The career of President Tyler, and that of President Pierce, will look respectable in history beside the pages which record the acts of James Buchanan.

THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

From Washington. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 7, 1858.

The Standing Committees of the House will be announced on Thursday, to which time an adjournment took place, to enable the Speaker meanwhile to arrange them. According to usage, the Committees of the first session are continued to the second, with uch alterations as may be necessary to fill vacancies. The Democrats generally, in the House to-lay, voted against laying the resolution to repeal too Clayton-Bulwer Treaty on the table. The sending it

Union was to give an opp runity for di-cussion. The number of registered seamen, as returned to the State Department, is 6,889, of whom 310 are naturalized citizens. To Maine, 1,309 are assigned; to Maseachusetts, 3.143; to New-York, 624; to Pennsylvania, 546; to Maryland, 33; to Rhode Island, 160, and the

to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the

remainder are distributed among other States. Joseph O. Burnett and Widsam H. K og of Pennsylvania, are appointed Assistant Surgeons in the Navy. The practice-ship Plymouth has arrived in the Potomac, at Kettle Bottoms, and a steamer has been sent ewn to tow her up to this city. She will again be ent out to the Gulf squadron.

Orders went out by the last Pacific steamer to the Commander of the Department of the Pacific, Gen. Clark, to send two companies to Licut. Beale, at the point where his road crosses the Colorado River. The Democratic Senators in caucus this morning

agreed on Charles S. Jones, long in the employ of the S-nate, as ruccessor to Isane Holland, dec sased, late Deorkeeper.

The adjournment until Thursday was to enable them in the mean time to arrange the Standing Committees.

XXXVth CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.... Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 7.
Mr. WILSON gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to appropriate 1,000,000 acres of the public lands for the support of the free Public Schools of the District of Columbia.

Mr. GWIN (Cal.) moved to take up the Pacific Railroad bill, but Mr. PEARCE (Md.) objecting that the notice was not in order, Mr. Gwin notified the Schools that be would call it up at an early day.

Mr. CAMERON (Pa.) gave notice of a motion for a petision to tre widow of Gen. Persifer F. Smith, and Mr. Sward gave a similar notice in behalf of Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines.

Several uninteresting petitions were presented, and the Senate adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Numerous oills herefotore passed by the Senate were at verally referred, including those making appropriations for Internal Improvements.

Mr. KEIM (Pa.), in place of Mr. J. Glancy Jones, was swern and took his sent.

The House took up the resolution requesting the President to take such steps as may in his judgment be best calculated to effect a speedy abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. [This resolution was at the last session reported from the Committee on Poreign Affairs.]

Mr. KITCHIE (Pa.) moved to lay the resolution on

Affairs. Mr. KITCHIE [Pa.] moved to bey the resolution on the table—negatived 90 against 93, as follows.

YEAS—Messra Abbott, Andrews, Arnold, Senseth, Shinat, Bracham, Butt, Brayton, Bothiston, Barlingane, Cambinat, Bracham, Butt, Brayton, Bothiston, Barlingane, Cambinat, Bracham, Butt, Brayton, Bothiston, Barlingane, Cambinat, Bracham, Butt, Brayton, Barlingane, Cambinaton, Corona, Covode, Crasin, Chrita Davis (Mal.), Davis (Mas.), Buvis (Mas.), Buvis (Mas.), Davis (Jan.), Davis (Jan.), Davis (Mas.), Buvis (Jan.), Davis (Mas.), Buvis (Jan.), Davis (Mas.), Buvis (Jan.), Butter, Fother, Butter, Bothiston, Growthin, Grandle, Hubber, Jones (Tenn.), K-im. Kelisy, Kitsore, Kasp. Karlingane, Hubber, Jones (Tenn.), K-im. Kelisy, Kitsore, Kasp. Karlingane, Hubber, Jones (Tenn.), K-im. Kelisy, Kitsore, Kasp. Karlingane, Hubber, Both, Leiter, Loveley, Malora, Montguesey, Mas., Kortell, Merse, Mott, Murray, Olin, Palmer, Parke, Jeth, Phitipa, Pike, Potter, Potter, Perviance, Richie, Babb na, Roberts, Royce, Sherman (Ohlo), Sherman (N.Y.), Seits ser., Stanton, Stewart (Fr.), Tappan, Tiayer, Tomppins, U. Ser., Stanton, Stewart (Fr.), Tappan, Tiayer, Tomppins, U. Ser., Stanton, Stewart (Fr.), Tappan, Tiayer, Tomppins, U. Ser., Washourne, (Ull.), Washourne, (Ul